

## The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

The House appropriation committee having under consideration the deficiency bill, has heard Attorney General Williams' explanation of the deficiency of \$300,000 in the department of justice. He represents this deficiency as being incurred by the extravagant and unauthorized expenditures of district court officials, which are now under investigation by the House committee.

That noble son of the soil, the high tempered Red Cloud, has been talking "Sarcasical" to General Smith. He spoke his fine scorn of the white men and brethren in the purest Sioux, with a liquid enunciation of the rs, which doubtless had full effect upon the general in command. The subject of the red man's plaint is not very definitely stated but it is possible that the benignant watchfulness of the government has failed in supplying needed spring fashions to the down trodden denizen of the forest.

Chicago has just started a novel movement, one without any parallel in this country, and with but one in England. It is the aim of the "Sunday afternoon lecture society," which has the matter under its discretion, to furnish a course of lectures and literary amusements to the poorer classes of the city, at such very reduced charges that all may attend. These lectures are given only on Sunday afternoons, as then only can the great majority of the industrial classes be present. The entertainments are to be of the highest character, and everything thus far, seems to indicate the entire feasibility and complete success of the movement. There is no reason why Indianapolis shouldn't have some system of generous culture of the same kind. The field is one that invites the energies of the benevolent and public spirited.

Nothing but the presence of a regiment and the threatening outlook of cannon has prevented a fearful outbreak and violence of the strikers at Susquehanna Depot, on the Erie railroad, in Pennsylvania. On Monday the company owned the paymaster's office and disbursed \$35,000 to the striking employees. Trains began to run on Monday under the military protection, and it is hoped the backbone of the strike is broken. The citizens claim to be greatly outraged by the intrusion of military force upon their sacred soil to compel peace. The strikers protested to the governor against being dispossessed of the railroad by state troops. But he replied that he regretted the necessity, but the unlawful proceeding must end. At this distance such action and sentiment seems both wise and beneficent. Propositions have been made by the vice president of the road for an adjustment which the strikers thus far have rejected. The signs are that violence will in the main be averted.

Rochefort, the escaped, is safe in Australia for extradition treaties do not recognize political offenses. All his life he has been in hot water with the reigning powers of France. His editorial course gave the government a chance to fine and imprison him and he was mixed up with the quarrel out of which grew the shooting of Victor Noir, who was one of his subordinates, by Prince Bonaparte. He has himself participated in several duels. During the days of the commune Rochefort was one of the leading spirits and was secretary of state until compelled to resign. Upon the collapse of that mad riot, the hot headed editor was tried for his share in it, and sentenced to the convict colony of New Caledonia for life. His stay there has been short. It has been asserted that he was to visit the United States on a lecturing tour, but there is reason to believe that the terror excited by this report was gratuitous. He proposes to establish himself in Belgium, where he will keep up a vigorous cannonade of words upon the government of France.

What Mr. McDonald knows of politics is set forth in his own language on the seventh page, by a correspondent, who sent the words of wisdom originally to the Cincinnati Enquirer, a journal of remarkable plans and purposes, published for the amusement of two young gentlemen, the one controlling the arduous accidents of editing and the other the perfunctory pastime of publisher. In the pursuit of their double mission, these brilliant young gentlemen, in their time, play many parts and appear in many places. Now an advanced organ of the liberal doctrine, shrieking hoarsely for Horace Greeley, anon blue and blazing for Bourbon straight, and resting not until the ancient Allen come to resurrection. Always, you may observe where it pays best. These young gentlemen have suddenly betrayed an absorbing interest in Indiana politics. The natural query is becoming painfully frequent and familiar—where is the money in it? There is no Roman Nose in this part of the country to shave into golden sheaves, and as for gratitude, parties in these parts don't deal in the article!

A curious and timely pamphlet about yellow fever has been issued by J. M. Toner, M. D., president of the American Medical association, at Washington. The horrible recollections of last year's scourge at Shreveport and Memphis compel an interest in this book. It does not attempt the discussion of disputed theories, whether the disease is contagious or not, nor if it is always imported. But Doctor Toner, who states that he has never even seen a case of yellow fever, has simply undertaken to collect and collate a mass of well authenticated facts in regard to the disease in this country for all the years. He goes back to A. D. 1808 and makes a complete tabulation of the recorded cases with place, date and authority down to the present time. A map is also appended showing the localities where yellow fever has appeared within the United States and the altitude of the localities above the sea level. To the profession, this statement of facts is of much value, and to residents of infected districts

the study of it is also of vital interest. Some deductions from the reported facts are made, the most important of which relate to localities. It is shown by the chart that the disease of yellow fever has never reached in an epidemic form any locality that is five hundred feet elevation above sea. Nor has it ever retired inland more than a very few miles from the sea coast, or river banks. If elevation, then, is a sure escape, as the facts inductively prove, the people will be glad to know it and escape to the mountains in seasons like the last. The Memphis and Shreveport facts are presented as fully as the short interval since the pestilence would allow. At Memphis the first case appeared August 10, and the last one was November 9. The fatal cases were twenty-nine and one-half per cent. of the whole, and the total number of deaths was 1,241 in 4,204 cases. Shreveport had 3,000 cases and 750 deaths between August 12 and November 10. The facts that the fever always begins near the water level and in unhealthy localities, thence spreading, is full of admonition. The writer pertinently says: "It is to man himself and his neglect of the laws governing health and the sanitary condition of his abode that we must look for some, at least, of the exciting causes."

"Views" from prominent ex-personages in the rebel service are regarded with much attention by those who seek to gauge the capacity of the Southern people to recuperate. D. H. Maury, who was a celebrity long before the war, and whose attainments make his statements of some exceptional weight, volunteers a passing comment on the south. He thinks that the people have shown a good deal of energy and consistency in retrieving their misfortunes. Were it not for the baneful effect of negro supremacy all these states would be prosperous, and to this cause he attributes the present unsatisfactory condition of South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Virginia is prosperous and happy for her best representative men are at the helm. There the negroes are behaving themselves and there is the greatest good feeling between the two races. Tennessee, he adds, is exceedingly prosperous, and the same may be said of North Carolina. Regular ocean lines of steamers run from Norfolk to Liverpool bringing into Virginia a fine immigration of Scots and Englishmen, among the latter many retired British officers. The mineral resources of the state are being developed and manufactures are springing up in all portions of the state.

If the nation had power to feel as one man, a vicarious blush would have mantled the cheek of the American people for the unspeakable humiliation of Secretary Richardson. He testified before a committee that he was little better than a machine at the head of the greatest executive branch of the government. That his name signed to a document was but a formal token. That he knew nothing about the conduct of his office. That his subordinates were virtually responsible and—what was worse?—His admissions revealed nothing new. That he was incompetent no one could doubt, had he been anything else, General Grant would never have selected him. In the formal testimony in the case of Sanborn, he professed ignorance of even Sanborn's propositions to the department and was evidently anxious to free himself of all responsibility in relation to them. He expressed himself, in closing, as in favor of the repeal of the existing law, and said he would annul the contracts as soon as the House passed the resolution. What the secretary didn't know about this matter seemed to be more certain than what he did know. His appearance before the committee seems to have strengthened the feeling that his early resignation may be looked for. Mr. Richardson was followed by Commissioner Douglas, who let some light into the dark recesses of the treasury mobliser. He showed conclusively that if the various book-keepers of the revenue department had done their duty, there would be little or nothing for a Sanborn to do by way of an extra collection. Several facts in his testimony went to show that it was by the carelessness and neglect of the secretary of the treasury that Sanborn was given the opportunity to bring so many false claims under his jurisdiction. He said that Sanborn was brought to him by Butler two years ago, and was recommended to him as a very skillful officer. His first notification from the solicitor's office, that Sanborn had collected any taxes, was on the 18th of January, two days after the House ordered the investigation, and some of these collections were a rich field for investigation in regard to this whole matter.

It is stated that farming in England is on the decline. In 1851, the agriculturists numbered 2,084,153; in 1861, 2,010,454; and in 1871, 1,820,902. In twenty years the falling off amounts to 263,250, and that in an increasing population. Again the diminution is confined to men; the women engaged on the farm are increased in numbers by 9,000. As in this, so in the old country, the young men desert the farm and the country for the cities, mechanical trades, factories, mines, anything that promotes congregating in large numbers. In America the number of agriculturists is on the increase, but not from the source of native population. Immigration is largely forced to the farm though it evidently "goes against the grain" even with the immigrant. He will stay with the multitude if he can, and that, too, in the most repulsive situations. There is another very marked tendency among the farmers of this country. It is not by any means, the young farmer alone who desert the arduous scenes. The old farmer who has made a fortune does the same thing. He has a pile of money—what's the use of slaving in the country where he sees nobody? Besides, he affects some airs, and possibly thinks of office to be had among the politicians. Then there are some nice little girls, probably the children of a second wife, they must have better schools than the country furnishes, music lessons, dancing and fashionable dress. So

he comes to the city, lays down \$5,000 or \$10,000 for a cottage, and gives his attention to the culture of gentility instead of corn. Exactly this thing is happening every week in this city. Here is work for the grangers. If they can tie the population to the trees, or in some way keep them out of town and fill up the neighborhoods they will certainly do a service for those who must stay there, and correct what may be growing into an evil.

A final decision has made the awards in the Farragut prize case accomplished fact. By this act fully a million of dollars go into the hands of the officers and sailors in the fleets. It is too late now to make a protest against this unreasonable squandering of the national money. There is no general principle which calls for the award of prize money to sailors that does not apply equally as well to soldiers. If a government is to pay sailors, as is now practiced, a certain valuation of all vessels captured, the same terms should be made with soldiers who capture cities and armies. For instance, Admiral Farragut and his crew realized nearly a million by the capture of the vessels at New Orleans. Why shall not General Butler and his army obtain a certain proportion of the city of New Orleans, on precisely the same principles? Soldiers encounter precisely as many dangers as sailors, and their captures are equally as important and ten-fold more valuable. It is time the prize money business were abolished or made uniform. If sailors are to receive a third, or a tenth valuation of all vessels captured, the same conditions should be made with an army, and perhaps wars would be shorter and less destructive.

It is the fault of the people themselves if the next council is not an improvement on the present body. The method of improvement is simple. Men fitted for the places are not few, nor will it be difficult to secure them if the proper influences are brought to bear. Take the nomination of candidates out of party hands, when there seems a likelihood of a scamp gaining a foothold. In some of the wards very good men have been named already, but if they do not meet the expectations of their neighbors, they should be passed by and independent nominees selected instead. If through the inert indifference of the different wards scamps and scallaws are returned to make the city laws, it would be the fault of the citizens themselves, and they must be content to be fleeced and over-ridden as they are now. In the wards where party machinery is strong, any one who holds the lien of influence can buy or dictate the nomination, and in such cases the party can not be trusted. Indianapolis, above all things, now, needs a body of practical, business men, with characters above the shadow of suspicion. It is in the power of the people to secure them by combined action.

The democrats of Floyd county, held primary elections Friday afternoon, and put a county, district and congress ticket in the way of nomination. The points principally of interest to the state, is the naming of the Hon. M. C. Kerr for congress, by a vote of 2,325, an opposition vote of five for Judge Dunham, and three for Mr. Wolfe, the present member. If parties could be trusted with such work as this always, then we might all surrender ourselves cheerfully to their guidance. Mr. Kerr is a man whose talents adorn the national councils, and whose election confers an honor upon his state and district, under whatever banner he serves. For the State Senate an equally good man was selected, Mr. F. C. Johnson, who is known only as a conscientious and able man. Mr. John B. Davis, the nominee for the assembly, is in good company and should be a man of character. The county officials are, many of them, named for new terms; the vote indicating that the people were satisfied with their services, at least in a political sense.

If an independent paper had made the report that Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, puts forth over his own name, there would have been no language of denunciation strong enough for the organs to denounce him in. Mr. Welsh is the gentleman selected by General Grant to have an advisory voice in the Indian commission. He began his work, and found such reeking corruption that he fled to the president in consternation, to apprise him of the enormity of theft carried on by his Indian commissioner-in-chief, Col. Parker; General Grant was not as ready to listen as Mr. Welsh fancied he would be. In fact, didn't listen at all—but let Mr. Welsh tell his own story as it appears in his report to Secretary Delano:

In the autumn of 1870, on my second semi-official visit of that year to Indian agencies on the Missouri river, then under my supervision, I discovered that General Parker, commissioner of Indian affairs, was lending himself to stupendous frauds. Immediately on my return I went to Washington, and, as you know, had a private conference with President Grant. He seemed unwilling to investigate, or to have any investigation of Commissioner Parker's doings. Owing to implicit confidence in his friends, he is too often blind to their wrong doings. I then laid the whole matter before the president, and four were revealed, and you, evinced no willingness to make the investigation. I furnished my semi-official report in your office, and read it to you. As the frauds affected the Indians then under my care, I could not rest without trying to remedy the wrong. I asked you to loan me the report for publication in the Daily Chronicle. You gave it to me for that purpose, saying, however, that you would have no responsibility in its publication. It resulted in a congressional investigation, by which huge frauds in contracts for freight and cattle and four were revealed, and remedies attempted by legislation. Out of regard to the president, the report of the investigation committee was very mild, although it set forth all the important facts. The following paragraph is part of the conclusion reached: "To the mind of the committee the testimony shows irregularities, neglect, and incompetency; and, in some instances, a departure from the express provisions of law for the regulation of Indian expenditures, and in the management of affairs in the Indian department." Yet this neglectful, incompetent, and lawless commissioner of Indian affairs was allowed to remain in office many months, and until it pleased him to resign. Your investigating commission will thus see that my action at that time corresponded with their views. When stupendous frauds occurred in the appropriations to the Teton Sioux, and the Upper Missouri, I conferred privately with you and with the assistant secretary, Mr. Cowen, about what to do. I desired that you should investigate these frauds, or to punish the offenders. Recently, when frauds in beef and flour were perpetrated at the Red

Cloud and spotted Tail agencies, over which I and my colleagues have official oversight, and when the Chippewas, who claim me as their friend, and with whose missionaries I have an official connection, complained of being wronged by fraudulent sales of their pine timber, I could not rest on an unavailing remonstrance. You know I sent a private interview with the president, and that for months I have been pleading with you in vain to obtain a remedy. In spite of all this I still have hope, for you will remedy the wrong done to the Chippewas, now that the testimony taken by the committee of the Minnesota legislature has brought to light the truth that your commission failed to reveal.

Yours respectfully,  
WM. WELSH.  
Miss Dickinson addressed a full house Wednesday night on a topic which she has from study made peculiarly her own. That is, her own in the sense of understanding the most intelligible method of its presentation. She has fought a good fight in her strange career, and although we may all differ in the final estimate of woman's needs, we all join her in desiring a woman's elevation. She has waged what might be called an uphill battle, but there is no question that marked consequences have resulted from her ministry. To her more general work she has recently added the thorough discussion of a subject which must, sooner or later, break over the cowardice of men and the timidity of women and come to the surface as an issue of portentous import—woman's degradation by the social infamy. Upon this point the Springfield Republican makes this genuine and richly deserved tribute:

Anna Dickinson, in all her splendid service for reform, has never before done so brave a thing as when, at Chicago, the other evening, she devoted herself with solemn earnestness to open, or will quickly yield if she do not, the social degradation and physical want. The immediate occasion was of a sort that does not yet confront us—the proposed passage of a social evil statute like that of St. Louis; but the evil itself, as universal as mankind, makes her words as impressive here as there. "Between truth and the world," she said, "I begin with truth; and truth she gave in an address of striking eloquence and depth of feeling, alternating with bitter sarcasm, worthy of her best fame as an orator, and honoring her woman's heart and soul. If, as writers of the past have said, her noble speech was the project of licensing prostitution in Chicago, it is no matter for wonder—its impression must have been enormous in kind and degree. Anna Dickinson has once more a mission to fulfill, and her hardest one. May she be faithful to it!

The Evansville Courier has taken unto itself a reinforcement of strength. In addition to the name of S. E. Terry, those of Messrs. J. G. & G. W. Shanklin are included in the proprietorship, and all appear as the Courier company. Under the new arrangement the form of the paper will be of the fashionable quarto, and be dressed in new type. The promise is made that the general policy of the Courier, as heretofore, will be democratic, but the new management

"Wish it understood, from the outset, that no man or party will be able to use The Courier as an organ. We want party hacks to pick up the scraps of their own party, but must not be surprised if instead of our support they frequently receive our unreserved opposition—in fact, they always will, to be as explicit as words can make our statement."

AFTER THE COUNCIL.  
VIEWS OF THE CHIEF WORKERS—MR. BEECHER'S SENTIMENTS ON THE OUTCOME.

A special telegram to the Chicago Tribune says: Various opinions were expressed on Sunday and yesterday regarding the result of the Congregational council. A feeling of satisfaction seemed very generally to prevail. The friends of Mr. Beecher regard it as vindicating their pastor and church, and as an assurance of good will in the future, from the large number of churches represented. They say it was shrewdly managed by men able to please those who want to be pleased without doing anything that can reflect very severely upon any one else. On the other hand, the adherents of the Storrs-Buddington party consider that the honor of the church is preserved; that the standard of discipline is upheld; the principle of responsibility is maintained; and the action of the churches in remonstrating with Plymouth church is commended. What more could they ask? Both sides are satisfied, a division in the Congregational body is prevented, and it has been shown that much charity and good feeling exist among churches of different denominations, while they still hold their polity precious.

DR. STORRS  
Expressed in his remarks to his congregation on Sunday, his estimate of the result in the following words: "It vindicates and reaffirms positively, powerfully, and with the weight of such council as was never gathered on any cause in this city before, the principles which we have affirmed from the beginning."

DR. BUDDINGTON  
Expressed to a reporter to-day his satisfaction with the council's decision. He said every point for which the summoning churches had contended had been sustained. The action of Dr. Storrs and his own church had been misconstrued to their detriment, but he believed that it is now generally conceded that their motives were not personal, that the council was impartial, and that the cause of the church and Christianity had been subverted by its deliberations and deliverances.

MR. BEECHER  
When asked to-day, his opinion of the decision of the council, said: "In regard to the effect on Congregational polity at large, and especially the influence of such a precedent as this council, if it should be followed in relation to feeble churches, there is a great deal to be said, but I waive that now. In reference to Plymouth church, I have this to say only, that I expected that 100 or 200 men assembled from all the United States, supplied beforehand with imperfect documentary evidence, and a special plea of statement, accompanying it, and without any knowledge of the interior affairs of Plymouth church and the details of its action, or the considerations which moved it, would make serious criticisms upon the proceedings and results of Plymouth church. They could not be expected to judge of our affairs except by the analogy of their own; but the whole case was summed up in this: Are the principles and practices of Plymouth church such as to make it unworthy of fellowship among Congregational churches? The council decided the question in the negative. While the calling of such a council, which may be called a pendulum vibrating between an ex-parte council and an advisory one, must be regarded as a step in the wrong direction and away from true Congregationalism, yet its deliverance on the subject of fellowship in the case of Plymouth church is a long step toward liberality and a greater freedom. Whatever they meant, that will be the practical working of it. Give me their action a great deal wiser than they had any intention it should be. I regarded the council as a body of very excellent men, and do not look upon it as packed or picked in any other sense than this: that it was un-picked, who cries it is a shame that her will it, and when she would climb some hand meant to be kind, but

ANNA DICKINSON.

"WHAT'S TO HINDER?"

MOST ELOQUENT WOMAN IN AMERICA—A CLOSE APPEAL FOR SELF-RELIANT TRAINING OF WOMAN.

The fair lecturer of last evening was greeted with an audience worthy of her reputation and her real merit. Probably many more would have been present than the hall would accommodate had there not been a shadow of uncertainty in the public mind that Miss Dickinson would be able to be present and take the platform. She was, however, at her post, though seriously indisposed, and was introduced by Mr. Hay, who said that she was the most honored in presenting to the audience "the most eloquent woman in America." Miss Dickinson stepped quickly to the front and with a touch of sarcasm remarked: "There seems to be a diversity of opinion on that subject in this city. It may be as well not to open the discussion. From this she passed directly to the work in hand. She stated that there is no law, human nor divine to prevent woman from entering upon any pursuit for which her tastes and inclinations fit her. Twenty years ago it was said, let women write and in quiet way work the field of literature, but to lead and instruct, no, no. To-day women stand at the head of leading departments in metropolitan journalism in the best cities of the United States. Twenty years ago woman could sing or play on the stage, but to attempt to mould public opinion, no, no, that would not do. Twenty years ago woman was debarred from any and all of the learned professions; now the doors are open, or will quickly yield if she do not push. On the other side, the path may not be as smooth, but it is broad. The barriers being down, then what's to hinder any woman from entering in and achieving all that she aspires to, and is capable of? Of all the great and varied subjects that lie in the way of this result, the greatest is herself. Never were truer words spoken than those of Florence Nightingale, when she said that four-fifths of all the troubles which environ woman arise from exempting themselves from doing for themselves. One million eight hundred and sixty-seven women in the United States are on salaries in one form or another, and of these 800,000 are servants. Yet in going all the way between the two seas the pitiful wail met her everywhere for a decent servant. But women object to the calling of a servant, the very thing which she degrades. She wished to say that any career is desirable to him, or her who knows how to make it so. She could find a man doing service as a cook at a salary of \$5,000 a year. She would be glad to find a woman

COMMANDING \$2,000 for like services. Did the man receive \$5,000 because he is a man, and the woman three or four dollars a day because she is a woman? Not at all. The man renders a service worth the money to his employer, while the woman does not earn the half of what she gets. A man picks his pursuit and then he gets his brain, nerve, will, and his whole energy at his life work, in which and by which he expects to succeed. The woman does not pick her work, but takes what comes first to hand as an expedient. She goes into the kitchen and takes the stage herself, and her audience alike overcome with emotion and battled in tears. Ladies from the audience stood not on formalities, but rushed behind the scenes to congratulate the speaker.

Miss Dickinson's maternal reporter said she cannot endure the western climate. Each time she has ventured west she has broken down and failed to fill her engagements. She is now prostrated by an incessant toll of eleven years, and will in a short time have to give up the idea of a year at least. It is fortunate that she was able to fill her engagement here, which she was particularly anxious to do. She will speak at Dayton, Ohio, and then immediately go home to recruit.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

MR. BERGH DEFENDS SUCCESSFULLY HIS LAW IN EXPOSING AND COUNTERING AN IN-TERESTING INSIGHT INTO PIGEON SHOOTING AS A SPORT.

Mr. Henry Bergh has succeeded in placing on the statute books of New York, a law which renders cruelty to animals a punishable and finable offense. The pigeon shooting which is indulged in by the young sporting gentry of New York and vicinity has received Mr. Bergh's attention and a law suit has grown out of his enforcement of the law. The New York Times gives the following account of the trial: On the 5th of January, 1872, Mr. Paine advertised a grand pigeon shooting tournament to come off at Fleetwood park, under his management. The competitors were to pay an entrance fee of \$25 each. The first prize was a silver cup presented by James Gordon Bennett; the second a prize in money. Paine was to receive a portion of the gate money. When everything was in progress for the opening of the match, a squad of officers, headed by Superintendent Hartfield, of Mr. Bergh's society; Captains Dellett and Steers, of Morrisania and Tremont police, put in an appearance on the ground, armed with a warrant from Judge Hauptmann. The match was broken up and the sports dispersed. Paine then sued Mr. Bergh for \$1,000 damages, and the cause was heard yesterday. Mr. John Devin prosecuted Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry defended. In opening the case the counsel for the plaintiff argued that although the philanthropist, Mr. Bergh, had the good wishes and support of the community generally, yet he, like all other reformers, was liable to overstep the line, and in so doing case done so, and by so doing had invaded the rights of citizens, and set himself against FIELD SPORTS AND HABITS OF YEARS' STANDING OF THE PEOPLE.

cruel, lifts her up and puts her gently down in the path beyond. By and by she will come to the place where many ways meet and then she will not know what to do. She stands upon the grave of father and mother, her supports all gone, a helpless child. Some one will lead her to the way where her steps take hold on a hell. She must decide for herself and at the peril of her life preserve you and see, it shuts her from labor. To the young man, it says aim high, but to the young girl, no matter how poor the hovel she lives in and how wretched her surroundings, it says what a pity to leave your home, seek the obscure by way of a profession, a womanly delicacy by hard work and \$200 a year instead of aspiring to new fields of artistic work for thousands. Society laughs at her, but she laughs best who laughs last. Nobody laughs at success. Miss Dickinson made a short speech of laziness, which she characterized as a disease affecting a large number. Women

DON'T WISH TO WORK. It is claimed that they are flowers and birds and angels. Over against this she put the fact that 2,000,000 women must work or starve, and this 2,000,000 will be 4,000,000 in the next generation. We owe it to those to show that labor is honorable. Women are human beings, feed them and they will grow, starve them and they will die, the same as men. So they are sensitive to surrounding influences. Bad air, such as breath to-night, will depress them. The influence of men, and so public opinion affects her. It is legitimate, but train her as you do the young man to strangle take or courageously overcome the fruits of labor. You awaken the desire for good things, give her the ability to satisfy it by her own achievements. A terrible stroke was here dealt to the fashionable marriage for money, without love or any of the virtues, in which the church and state unite to legalize sin. This is bad enough, but worse is to follow. Without the desire to take care of herself, she seeks the man to find her fortune, and finds it in her ruin.

This portion of the lecture, including the description of a scene in a large city, in which she bore a part in the rescue of a poor orphan girl, who so full of patches and so dazzling with eloquence, that it is in justice to attempt to give in descriptive language what the tears and deep feeling of the speaker, the sympathy and excitement of the audience together render indescribable. Mrs. Dickinson left the stage herself, and her audience alike overcome with emotion and battled in tears. Ladies from the audience stood not on formalities, but rushed behind the scenes to congratulate the speaker.

MR. BERGH DEFENDS SUCCESSFULLY HIS LAW IN EXPOSING AND COUNTERING AN INTERESTING INSIGHT INTO PIGEON SHOOTING AS A SPORT.

Mr. Henry Bergh has succeeded in placing on the statute books of New York, a law which renders cruelty to animals a punishable and finable offense. The pigeon shooting which is indulged in by the young sporting gentry of New York and vicinity has received Mr. Bergh's attention and a law suit has grown out of his enforcement of the law. The New York Times gives the following account of the trial: On the 5th of January, 1872, Mr. Paine advertised a grand pigeon shooting tournament to come off at Fleetwood park, under his management. The competitors were to pay an entrance fee of \$25 each. The first prize was a silver cup presented by James Gordon Bennett; the second a prize in money. Paine was to receive a portion of the gate money. When everything was in progress for the opening of the match, a squad of officers, headed by Superintendent Hartfield, of Mr. Bergh's society; Captains Dellett and Steers, of Morrisania and Tremont police, put in an appearance on the ground, armed with a warrant from Judge Hauptmann. The match was broken up and the sports dispersed. Paine then sued Mr. Bergh for \$1,000 damages, and the cause was heard yesterday. Mr. John Devin prosecuted Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry defended. In opening the case the counsel for the plaintiff argued that although the philanthropist, Mr. Bergh, had the good wishes and support of the community generally, yet he, like all other reformers, was liable to overstep the line, and in so doing case done so, and by so doing had invaded the rights of citizens, and set himself against FIELD SPORTS AND HABITS OF YEARS' STANDING OF THE PEOPLE.

By the constitution of the United States, citizens were allowed to cultivate themselves in the use of arms, and such men as "Professors" Paine and others were only engaged in a legitimate business in thus teaching our citizens the use of fire-arms. Men were thus enabled to familiarize themselves with the gun and become good marksmen, and, if need be, become a use to our country in time of war. The counsel observed that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who had just given \$30,000 to the poor of this city, was a warm admirer of the sport, and was a pupil of the "professor," the plaintiff. Mr. Bennett had shot in matches with the Duke of Hamilton and others. A letter was here read from Mr. Bergh, addressed to Mr. J. Hartfield, the superintendent of the society, instructing the latter to proceed to Fleetwood park on the occasion in question and break up the match. It enjoined him to keep within the law, and use no violence of force more than absolutely necessary, and to obtain a warrant to enter the grounds. Mr. Hartfield testified that he obtained a police to the park. The testimony of this witness proved beyond doubt that the officers had only acted in strict conformity with the law. Sgt. Steers and Capt. Dellett fully corroborated Mr. Hartfield's testimony. Mr. Horace B. Claflin, a vice president of the society, was then called for the defense. He stated that his country house was situated close to Jerome park, where numerous pigeon-shooting matches had taken place. Invariably, he said, wounded birds would fly into his grounds, some with the legs shot off, wings shattered, and bills broken. In his estimation such assemblies were a nuisance, and were, as far as his own appearance was concerned, a great source of annoyance.

A newspaper correspondent says the Rev. Miss Turner, who has just been inducted into the pastorate of the Melbourne Unitarian church, celebrated the event of her installation by reading for the second lesson that chapter of Corinthians in which women are ordered to keep silence in the churches.